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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1789.

Proceedings of the Legiſlature of New-York.

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, *January* 5, 1789.

A Reſolution of the Senate was read, concurring in the reſolution of the Houſe for holding a conference on the amendments to the bill for putting the new conſtitution into operation.

Shortly after, the honorable the ſenate attended, and the preſident being ſeated on the right hand of the ſpeaker, the ſubject of the conference was then read, viz.

The following clauſe of the bill which the ſenate wiſhed expunged:

"Be it enacted by the people of the ſtate of New-York, repreſented in ſenate and aſſembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That the ſenators to be choſen in this ſtate for the United States ſhall be choſen as follows, that is to ſay, the ſenate and aſſembly of this ſtate ſhall each openly nominate as many perſons as ſhall be equal to the whole number of ſenators to be choſen by this ſtate, after which nomination the ſenate and aſſembly ſhall meet together, and compare the liſts of perſons by them reſpectively nominated, and thoſe perſons named in both liſts ſhall be ſenators for the United States, and out of thoſe perſons whoſe names are not in both liſts one half ſhall be choſen by the joint ballot of the ſenators and members of the aſſembly, ſo met together as aforeſaid, and the copies of the reſolutions of the ſenate and aſſembly teſtifying the ſaid choice ſhall be thereupon delivered to each of the perſons ſo choſen ſenators for the United States as aforeſaid."

The following amendment propoſed as a ſubſtitute to the ſame by the ſenate:

"Be it enacted by the people of the ſtate of New-York, repreſented in ſenate and aſſembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That the ſenators to be choſen in this ſtate for the United States, ſhall be choſen as follows, that is to ſay, the ſenate and aſſembly of this ſtate ſhall, if two ſenators are to be appointed, openly nominate two perſons, and ſhall reſpectively give notice each to the other of ſuch nomination; that if both houſes agree in the nomination of the ſame perſon or perſons, the perſon or perſons ſo nominated and agreed to ſhall be the ſenator or ſenators, to repreſent this ſtate in the ſenate of the United States; that if the nomination of either houſe does not agree in any of the perſons nominated by the other, the ſenate ſhall on the ſame day openly chooſe one of the perſons nominated by the aſſembly, and the aſſembly ſhall on the ſame day openly chooſe one of the perſons nominated by the ſenate, and the two perſons ſo choſen ſhall be the ſenators to repreſent this ſtate as aforeſaid; that in every caſe where two ſenators are to be choſen, and both houſes agree only as to one in ſuch nomination as aforeſaid, and in every caſe when only one ſenator is to be choſen, either of the two houſes of the legiſlature may propoſe to the other a reſolution for concurrence, naming therein a perſon to *fill the office of* ſenator, and if the houſe receiving ſuch reſolution ſhall concur therein, the perſon ſo named in ſuch reſolution ſhall be the ſenator, but if ſuch reſolution ſhall not be concurred in, either houſe may, on that or any future day, proceed to offer to the other a reſolution for concurrence from time to time, until they ſhall agree upon a ſenator. That whenever the choice of a ſenator or ſenators ſhall be made, the preſident of the ſenate and ſpeaker of the aſſembly ſhall certify the names of the perſon or perſons ſo appointed ſenator or ſenators to the perſon adminiſtering the government of this ſtate for the time being, who ſhall thereupon exemplify ſuch certificate under the great ſeal of this ſtate, and deliver or cauſe the ſame to be delivered to the ſenators ſo choſen, or when two are choſen, to one of them. And whereas there is a neceſſity of a ſpeedy appointment of ſenators to repreſent this ſtate in the firſt ſenate of the Congreſs of the United States:---Therefore,

"Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſenate and aſſembly of this ſtate ſhall, by concurrent reſolutions, determine on a certain day for chooſing ſuch firſt ſenators in the manner aforeſaid, and that ſuch day ſhall be within ten days next after the paſſing of this act, any thing contained in the preceding ſection of this act to the contrary hereof notwithſtanding."

The ſenate alſo propoſed the following amendment:---

"That the towns of Poundridge and Bedford, in the county of Weſtcheſter, which by the bill, were annexed to the city and county of New-York, and with the ſouthernmoſt part of Weſtcheſter, erected into a diſtrict, ſhould be taken therefrom, and annexed to the county of Dutcheſs, which, with the northernmoſt part of the ſaid county of Weſtcheſter, were by the bill erected into another diſtrict.

The laſt clauſe in the bill which the ſenate would alſo expunge, is in the words following:---

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That until the legiſlature ſhall make further proviſion in the premiſes, the electors to be appointed in this ſtate, for chooſing the preſident and vice-preſident of the United States, ſhall be appointed in the manner following, that is to ſay, the ſenate and aſſembly ſhall each openly nominate as many perſons as ſhall be equal to the whole number of electors to be appointed by this ſtate, after which nomination, the ſenate and aſſembly ſhall meet together, and compare the liſts of the perſons by them reſpectively nominated, and thoſe perſons named in both liſts ſhall be electors, and out of thoſe perſons, whoſe names are not in both liſts, one half ſhall be choſen by the joint ballot of the ſenators and members of aſſembly, ſo met together as aforeſaid, &c."

The amendment they propoſed to ſubſtitute is as follows:---

"And whereas the time intervening between the preſent meeting of the legiſlature, and the day on which, by the act of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, electors were to be appointed for electing a Preſident and Vice-preſident for the United States, is too ſhort to refer the appointment of electors to the ſuffrages of the inhabitants of this ſtate: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That until other legiſlative proviſion can be made for ſuch election, the electors who are to meet on the firſt Wedneſday in February one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, ſhall be appointed in manner following, that is to ſay, the ſenate and aſſembly of this ſtate ſhall, on the firſt Wedneſday in January one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, reſpectively openly nominate eight perſons, and ſhall reſpectively give notice, each to the other, of ſuch nomination; that if both houſes agree in the nomination of the ſame perſon or perſons, the perſon or perſons ſo nominated and agreed to ſhall be an elector or electors; that if the nomination of either houſe does not agree in any of the perſons nominated by the other, the ſenate ſhall on the ſame day openly chooſe four of the perſons nominated by the aſſembly, and the aſſembly ſhall on the ſame day openly chooſe four of the perſons nominated by the ſenate, and the eight perſons ſo choſen ſhall be the electors for the purpoſe aforeſaid; and in every caſe where one or more of the electors, leſs than the whole number, ſhall have been agreed upon by both houſes in manner aforeſaid, either of the two houſes of the legiſlature may propoſe to the other a reſolution for concurrence, naming therein the perſon or perſons to fill the office of ſuch deficient elector or electors, and if the houſe receiving ſuch reſolution ſhall concur therein, the perſon or perſons ſo named in ſuch reſolution ſhall be an elector or electors, for the purpoſe aforeſaid; but if ſuch reſolution ſhall not be concurred in, either houſe ſhall, on that day, proceed to offer to the other a reſolution or reſolutions for concurrence, until they ſhall agree upon and have completed the whole number of eight electors, &c.

Theſe having been read, the clerk then read the reſolutions of both houſes, agreeing to the conference; in which it appeared that the ſenate had appointed Mr. Duane, Mr. Philip Schuyler, and Mr. L'Hommedieu, a committee to manage the conference on the part of that honorable body;---and that the aſſembly had appointed Mr. Jones, Mr. G. Livingſton, and Mr. Adgate, managers on their part.

Mr. Adgate roſe: Mr. Preſident, the conſtitution of the ſtate provides, that when the aſſembly and ſenate ſhall differ concerning a bill they are about to paſs into a law, they ſhall meet together, and have a conference thereon, to be managed by committees to be choſen for that purpoſe.

The aſſembly, Sir, having paſſed a bill, entituled "an act for carrying into effect, on the part of this ſtate, the conſtitution of the United States, aſſented to and ratified by the convention of this ſtate on the twenty-ſixth day of July laſt."

And the honorable the ſenate having paſſed the ſame, with amendments thereto, ſome of which not being agreed to by the aſſembly has rendered it neceſſary that a conference be held, for which purpoſe the two houſes are now met.

The evident intention, Sir, of holding a conference on ſuch an occaſion is, that each houſe may inform the other of the reaſons they had for paſſing the bill---and as I am honored with the appointment of a conferree on this occaſion, I ſhall endeavor to ſtate the reaſons which appeared to me to have induced the aſſembly to paſs the parts of the bill in difference; and alſo their objections to the amendments propoſed by the honorable the ſenate.

The reaſons, Sir, (that now occur to me) that the aſſembly had for paſſing theſe particular parts of the bill now read, were, becauſe that the conſtitution of the ſtate has directed the manner in which the delegates for the Congreſs of the United States ſhall be choſen for this ſtate, and which is the one adopted by the bill as it paſſed the aſſembly, and which mode has hitherto been purſued in all the elections made for that auguſt body.

This mode, therefore, the legiſlature have to purſue in the choice of theſe two repreſentatives of the ſtate, in the Congreſs of the United States, under the new ſyſtem, as no other is pointed out for the purpoſe, but the time and manner thereof is expreſly left to the reſpective legiſlatures by the new conſtitution, and our conſtitution having, as I before obſerved, directed the manner, we have no alternative; for without the ſtate conſtitution we ceaſe to be a legiſlature, and cannot make the choice required---and if we ſhould preſume ſo to do, it would need (like the general convention at Philadelphia) the approbation of a convention of delegates from the people, to ratify and confirm the ſame.

Having thus ſtated the principles on which this part of the bill is founded, I ſhall only obſerve that the amendment propoſed is without a conſtitutional right, and contrary to precedency.

To inſtance, Sir, in the late election, (but a few days ſince) both houſes proceeded by joint ballot, the mode in the bill, and elected delegates for the general government---and would it not appear extraordinary in us, the ſame legiſlature, now to adopt a different mode, not warranted by the conſtitution; by an act like this we ſhall indeed ſhew that we have the form of a republican government without the ſubſtance. I truſt, Sir, that the legiſlature have too great a reſpect for the conſtitution of the ſtate, than thus by their own act to abridge and violate it.

Sir, as to the ſecond amendment diſagreed to, by which the towns of Poundridge and Bedford are taken from one of the electing diſtricts and added to another; I ſhall only obſerve, that by the information obtained by the aſſembly, the diviſion of the number of inhabitants, as they ſtand in the bill, will not materially differ in the two, and the line of diviſion would be more natural and plain than the one propoſed by the amendment, which would badly ſhape the ſaid diſtricts, as well as render them more unequal in numbers.

Sir, as to the other amendment for chooſing electors, and not agreed to by the aſſembly, the ſame reaſons will apply to this that applies to the mode of chooſing ſenators.

Yet it may further be obſerved, did time admit, and were it neceſſary, it would be much more proper to put that part of the buſineſs in the power of the people at large, than the mode propoſed by the amendment; and as the mode preſcribed by the bill brings the choice of the electors neareſt to the people at large, therefore the amendment is in a two-fold ſenſe improper.

I know it may be ſaid, that if this bill does not paſs, we ſhall be without a repreſentation in the new Congreſs.

But, Sir, rather than agree to thoſe amendments, which ſo evidently tend to ſacrifice the rights of the people, it would be adviſeable for this ſtate not to have a repreſentation in it for years or centuries to come.

Thus, Sir, I have endeavoured, in as conciſe a manner as my abilities would admit, to ſtate ſome of the reaſons for the bill, and objections to the amendments, and ſhall leave what is further neceſſary to be obſerved on the ſubject to the better abilities of the gentlemen with whom I am honoured to be a manager of this conference.

Mr. L'Hommedieu. It is now proper, in turn, that the honorable aſſembly be informed of the reaſons why their bill was not agreed to by the ſenate, and why the ſame was amended in the manner it now ſtands. And it may not be improper to obſerve at this time, that the amendments to the bill, ſo far as reſpects the choice and appointment of ſenators and electors, differing from the mode preſcribed in the bills for that purpoſe, which originated with the ſenate, and without debate were rejected by the honorable aſſembly, aroſe from a diſpoſition in the ſenate to accommodate, as far as poſſible, without giving up their rights to the views of the honorable aſſembly, and to avoid any occaſion of offence, by ſending back the two bills which had been ſo recently rejected, in the form of amendments.

The objections of the ſenate againſt the bill of the honorable aſſembly, ſo far as it reſpects the choice or appointment of ſenators and electors, is, that the mode there pointed out deſtroys that equality of power which is by the conſtitution veſted in the two branches of the legiſlature, and puts it in the power of the honorable aſſembly, they being ſuperior in numbers, to chooſe or appoint without controul.

The ſenate are of opinion, which they truſt will not be conteſted, that the only authority which the legiſlature have for chooſing or appointing ſenators and electors is derived from the conſtitution of the United States, lately ratified by the convention of this ſtate.---This conſtitution, which being the laſt act of the people, is paramount to any law or conſtitution of the ſtate in thoſe points in which their proviſions vary, directs, that the choice of ſenators ſhall be made by the legiſlature of the ſtate, which legiſlature, by the conſtitution of this ſtate, is formed by the aſſembly and the ſenate, which ſenate and aſſembly, by the ſame conſtitution, although unequal in numbers, have equal powers, and a negative on each other in every caſe, except when it is otherwiſe directed by the ſame conſtitution.

That the clauſe in the ſtate conſtitution, directing the appointment of delegates under the confederation, by joint ballot of both houſes, and not by act of the legiſlature, is by the conſtitution lately ratified, and which is now the conſtitution of this ſtate, become null and void as to the choice and election of ſenators and electors, and cannot be binding on the legiſlature, or a rule for their proceeding, in the preſent caſe, nor be conſidered in that reſpect, as any part of the conſtitution of this ſtate.----Under theſe impreſſions the ſenate could not concur in the mode of chooſing or appointing ſenators and electors preſcribed by the bill of the honorable aſſembly, nor are at liberty ſo to do, without giving up thoſe rights which are veſted in them by the conſtitution.

The ſenate have conſidered the objection made on the part of the honorable aſſembly, and cannot ſuppoſe with them that the mode of apointment for delegates under the confederation is binding on the legiſlature in the preſent inſtance. At the time of framing the conſtitution, and for ſome years before, a Congreſs exiſted, conſiſting of a ſingle body, compoſed of delegates from thirteen different ſtates, with equal powers, and annually to be elected; ſuch a Congreſs and ſuch delegates, in the opinion of the ſenate, the clauſe referred to can only be ſuppoſed to contemplate, and not ſenators under the new conſtitution, whoſe powers and duration are very different. But whatever may be the ſentiments of the honorable the aſſembly or the ſenate, reſpecting the views of the framers of the conſtitution in this reſpect, the ſenate are clearly of opinion, that as the new conſtitution, which is the higheſt authority, expreſly directs that the choice of ſenators ſhall be made by the legiſlature of the ſtate, as was before obſerved, they are not at liberty to make that choice in the mode propoſed in the bill of the honorable aſſembly by joint ballot, without a violation of the conſtitution, which gives equal rights and an equal negative to each branch of the legiſlature, in all their acts which may conſtitutionally come before them, and which is ſo eſſential to the liberties of the people.

The amendments propoſed to the bill of the honorable the aſſembly, in the opinion of the ſenate, are not more liable to objection than any act where the concurrence of both houſes is neceſſary; the mode is a very practicable one---a perfect equality is obſerved between the ſenate and aſſembly in the choice or appointment of the ſenators and electors. If any delay or embarraſſment ſhould take place in this mode of procedure (which ought not to be preſumed) it is what all legiſlative acts are liable to, and ever will be in thoſe ſtates where the legiſlature conſiſts of two branches, and the ſame objection may be made to the paſſing of all laws or any particular law, although the ſame might be eſſentially neceſſary for the well being of the ſtate.

The ſenate have obſerved, that in the conſtitution of the United States, directing the choice of ſenators in the different ſtates by the legiſlature thereof, the word *choſen* is made uſe of, and when it reſpects the appointment of electors in each ſtate, the word *appoint* is uſed, which words, *choſen* and *appoint*, they conceive to be ſynonymous, and cannot be conſtrued to confine the legiſlature to the mode preſcribed in the bill of the honorable aſſembly, or in the leaſt to militate againſt the mode propoſed by the amendments of the ſenate, for the appointment of ſenators and electors; the ſenate are confirmed in this opinion, by a clauſe in the conſtitution of this ſtate, which declares, "That the *treaſurer of this ſtate* ſhall be *appointed* by act of the legiſlature, to originate with the aſſembly: Provided he ſhall not be *elected* out of either branch of the legiſlature." Here the words *appointed* and *elected* are both made uſe of, altho' the appointment and election is to be by act of the legiſlature, in which the ſenate have a negative.---This is mentioned only to ſhew that no ſuch inference can be made againſt paſſing the bill as amended by the ſenate, from the words made uſe of in the conſtitution, directing the choice of ſenators and appointment of electors.

The ſenate, on examining the diviſion of the ſtate into diſtricts for the election of repreſentatives, by the beſt information they could obtain, were of opinion, that the towns of Bedford and Poundridge ought to be added to the county of Dutcheſs, to make the diſtricts more equal in reſpect to numbers, and accordingly made that amendment.

Mr. G. Livingſton. Mr. Preſident, I look upon the buſineſs of a conference in a very ſerious point of view—it is the laſt proviſion which our ſtate conſtitution has made, in a caſe like the preſent, when the two branches of which our legiſlature is compoſed diſagree reſpecting a bill, or any part thereof.

I wiſh moſt ſincerely, that the preſent conference may not conſiſt only in form, but that ſuch reaſoning as may be offered on the occaſion may be attended to with candor, and its due weight given to it—and which I truſt will be the caſe.

I feel myſelf exceedingly embarraſſed on this occaſion, eſpecially conſidering my own inſufficiency, the parts and abilities of my opponents, and the importance of the cauſe I am engaged to defend. Nothing but a conſciouſneſs of the rectitude of my intention, a propenſity to add my endeavors to preſerve the remains of the conſtitution of this ſtate, and the liberties of the people thereof, and the juſtice which has been done to a matter of ſo great conſequence by one, and the able manner in which I doubt not it will be maintained and defended by the other of my worthy colleagues, could bear me up in the unequal conteſt.

The gentleman who preceded me, and who opened the buſineſs of this conference, has obſerved, That there are three of the amendments, of the honorable the ſenate, to the bill under conſideration, in which the houſe of aſſembly have not concurred—The firſt and the laſt depend nearly on the ſame principles, and the other, on mere enumeration.

The firſt is that which reſpects the election or choice of ſenators to repreſent this ſtate in Congreſs.

The principle which actuated the houſe (I have the honor to repreſent) to withhold their concurrence to this amendment, I conceive to be this, (at leaſt it is that, by which I was influenced in voting with the majority) I hold, that, in any caſe, where the new conſtitution does not *expreſsly do away*, or *contradict* our ſtate conſtitution; or where any thing to be done or provided for by us, may be ſo done or provided for, as that the letter, as well as ſpirit of our ſtate conſtitution may be preſerved and adhered to, it is, in the laſt degree binding on us to comply therewith, and to take the ſame for our guide. And I alſo hold, That in tranſacting any of the matters required of us by the new conſtitution, we are bound ſtrictly to conform ourſelves to the requirements therein mentioned, our own ſtate conſtitution notwithſtanding.

I will now in a conciſe manner apply the doctrine above-mentioned to the matters in controverſy, and endeavor to ſhew—

1ſt. That the mode of electing ſenators or members of Congreſs, in both conſtitutions, perfectly harmonize and are conſiſtent with each other.

2dly. That the amendment, as propoſed by the honorable the ſenate, is not conformable to either of the conſtitutions.

3dly. That the clauſe under conſideration as, it ſtands in the bill, is ſtrictly agreeable to the new conſtitution.

I am firſt to ſhew, that the conſtitutions perfectly harmonize in the caſe before us.

By the 30th ſection of our ſtate conſtitution, the mode of electing delegates to Congreſs is as follows, each houſe is to nominate as many perſons as ſhall be equal to the whole number to be appointed, in which, (if both liſts agree) this is the mode of appointment: but if the liſts do not agree, either in the whole or in part, as many as the liſts differ in are to *be choſen* by a joint ballot of both houſes.

By the 3d ſection of the firſt article of the new conſtitution it is barely directed, that the ſenators from each ſtate ſhall be *choſen* by the legiſlature thereof.

And the 4th ſection of the ſame article directs, that the times, places and manner of holding elections for ſenators and *repreſentatives* ſhall be preſcribed in each ſtate, by the legiſlature thereof.

Now, by comparing the above article from our ſtate conſtitution, and thoſe before mentioned from the general conſtitution, they will be found to be perfectly conſiſtent with each other—In the firſt (when there is any diſagreement in the nomination) they are to be *choſen* by the joint ballot of ſenate and aſſembly. By the 3d ſection above mentioned, they are to be *choſen* by the legiſlature: and by the 4th ſection before recited, the manner of *electing* (which is tantamount to *chooſing*) is to be preſcribed by the reſpective legiſlatures.—Thus the idea of *chooſing* pervades the whole.

I would here remark, that it was neceſſary for the convention, in framing the new government, to direct, that the different legiſlatures ſhould make the proviſion, as to the time, manner, &c. of theſe elections, becauſe the houſe of repreſentatives to be choſen by the people were to be included in the election, and were a body not known in the former Congreſs;—but will any one ſay, that, becauſe a new proviſion was neceſſary in electing by the people, a branch before unknown, that therefore a new mode muſt be adopted in *chooſing* members, which were to be elected by the ſame body they had always been choſen by;—It by no means follows.

There is another reaſon, why this proviſion was neceſſary, which is—that the manner of chooſing delegates to the preſent Congreſs was not ſimilar in all the ſtates, therefore, for the ſake of uniformity, as to the bodies by whom the choice was to be made, it was a neceſſary direction.

I proceed to ſhew—That the amendment propoſed by the honorable the ſenate is not conformable to, or conſiſtent with, either of the conſtitutions;—the language of both is that of *chooſing* and *electing*, the amendment does not comprehend the idea, for it amounts barely to an appointment;—but if it did, I do not think that we are *at liberty* to purſue the *mode* pointed out in it, becauſe it is novel, and not known in our ſtate conſtitution.—There is a farther objection to this manner of appointment, it is not concluſive; for it may happen that the different houſes do not concur at all, and thus the proviſion in the amendment will defeat itſelf.—If no other objections could be offered, this alone is ſufficient to induce a non-concurrence.

The laſt propoſition I undertook to prove was, That the clauſe under conſideration, as it ſtands in the bill, is ſtrictly conformable to the new conſtitution.

To do this, no more is neceſſary, than to ſay, that it is truly taken from the 30th ſection of our ſtate conſtitution, and which I truſt I have before ſhewn is not only not contradictory to, but the *mode of chooſing* repreſentatives to Congreſs under it, ſtrictly conformable to, and conſonant with the new conſtitution.

Compare the caſes.---

Who are to chooſe? The legiſlature.—Who are to be choſen? Members of Congreſs, who are to repreſent the ſovereignty of the ſtate, in the ſame manner as delegates in the preſent Congreſs do, being a government over ſtates.

Then why vary the mode?

With great deference to thoſe who differ with us in ſentiment, I ſhall beg leave to ſtate one other argument, which *to me* likewiſe appears concluſive on this occaſion.

Before we took our ſeats in this legiſlature, we ſeverally took an oath of allegiance to the ſtate of New-York, as a free and independent ſtate. In this idea, the conſtitution is unqueſtionably included under the reſtrictions, with reſpect to the new conſtitution, as before mentioned; in this point of view, all who hear me will perceive, that thoſe who conceive of the matter as I do cannot poſſibly, in any event, for the ſake of accommodation, give up an explicit article, to which we conceive ourſelves bound by a tie ſo ſtrong, as that of a ſolemn oath.

Sorry I am, that we are ſo unfortunate as to differ; but I truſt that the honourable the ſenate will not adhere to their amendment, when they find that we are in a ſituation, from which I am ſure they would not adviſe us to recede, at the expence of our conſciences.

With reſpect to the laſt amendment, which goes to the appointing electors, little need be ſaid, as it ſtands nearly on the ſame ground with the one I have juſt conſidered; and it is objected to on the ſame principle.

The remaining amendment, in which we have not concurred, is the one which alters two of the diſtricts for chooſing members in the houſe of repreſentatives of the Congreſs. We had no certain enumeration of the inhabitants of the ſeveral diſtricts in Weſtcheſter county, yet the houſe determined, from the beſt evidence we could obtain, and we ſuppoſed ourſelves right, at leaſt we have not yet had any reaſon to recede.

The queſtion which ariſes, eſpecially on the firſt amendment, is a great conſtitutional one, and of ſerious concern. I would here beg leave to notice ſome reaſons which I have heard urged in favor of the amendment. It is ſaid that our ſtate conſtitution, in this caſe, is void, as it could not contemplate members to the Congreſs under the new government, as this ſyſtem was not in exiſtence when that was formed—I would anſwer, neither was the confederation—But it did contemplate repreſentatives of this ſtate to the general government, or Congreſs of the United States, to be choſen by the legiſlature; and I think it not eaſy to ſhew the eſſential difference in the members of the ſenate in the Congreſs, under the new government, and the manner of their choice—and thoſe mentioned in our conſtitution, and the mode there mentioned for their election.

It has alſo been ſaid by ſome of the advocates for the amendment, that the new conſtitution diveſts the ſenate and aſſembly of many privileges. Therefore the appointing members to Congreſs, by the ſenate and aſſembly, muſt and ought to be exerciſed, in ſuch manner as to them both ſhall ſeem beſt—Gentlemen muſt be put to a hard ſhift, to be obliged to uſe ſuch reaſoning as this,—for when the argument is put into plain Engliſh, it will ſpeak this language,—a part of the privileges, immunities and rights of the ſtates, held under its conſtitution, are altered, taken away, or abridged; therefore, the whole are gone, and the conſtitution with them. Will not the people be alarmed at this idea?—Was this the language at the late convention, when the new conſtitution was adopted? So ſudden a change of argument is alarming indeed, yet I think it a fortunate circumſtance, that the idea has been thrown out, as it will ſerve as a memento to alarm the vigilance of the good people of this ſtate, the more ſolicitouſly to guard againſt every or any attempt which may be made upon their privileges in this way.

It has been farther ſaid, that a choice by joint ballot, will enable the aſſembly, as being the moſt numerous body, to appoint whom they pleaſe, the votes of the ſenate notwithſtanding.

The language of this is, that the conſtitution does not give the ſenate as much power as they ſuppoſe they ought to have. But ſuppoſe this ſhould be the caſe, as the aſſembly are the moſt numerous, and are yearly choſen by the people, they will be moſt likely to make choice of ſuch perſons as will be moſt agreeable to the ſtate at large, and this was undoubtedly the principle on which the mode of election, by joint ballot, in our conſtitution, was formed.

Expediency has likewiſe been frequently urged, as an inducement to concur in the amendments; this is a term which has of late become very faſhionable, and frequently very convenient.

But I am by no means willing to allow it to be an argument of ſufficient force to break through the bulwark of a compact, ſo firm and ſacred as that of a conſtitution.

The reaſon is obvious, for in the caſe before us, the preſent legiſlature are the judges of this expediency; in ſome other contingency, a ſucceeding legiſlature may determine reſpecting the *expediency* of ſome other meaſure, and thus in time it may poſſibly become *expedient* to do the whole conſtitution away; this, I hope, will never be the caſe:—And I yet would fondly wiſh, that this honorable legiſlature (among the members of which are ſeveral gentlemen who aſſiſted in framing our ſtate conſtitution) will hold the ſame inviolable, on the principles before mentioned, and at every hazard.

Many of the gentlemen preſent were likewiſe members of the late convention of this ſtate, and well know that it was ſolely a principle of expediency, in *that caſe* (and which that body had a *right* to judge of) which induced an adoption of the new ſyſtem, from a conviction that it was the beſt means to inſure the amendments thereto, which were and ſtill are anxiouſly expected by a large majority of the people of this ſtate, and who, I truſt, will never reſt ſatisfied, till ſo deſirable an end is accompliſhed.

But the preſent caſe is widely different—we think it neither expedient or juſtifiable on any principle; but that a compliance would amount to betraying the rights of the people, which we conſider a depoſit too ſacred to be bartered for any expediency whatever.

We think the true rule of conduct to be this, to do what we, on mature deliberation, think right and lawful, and leave conſequences to him who rules on earth as well as in heaven. [*To be continued.*]

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

IN one of your late papers I obſerve a piece, ſaid to be the ſpeech of an Indian, on hearing the ſermon of a Swediſh Miſſionary. That it is genuine, few I believe will imagine, it is ſo different from the Indian way of addreſs. What the writer could have in view, it is hard to ſay, without it be to prejudice revelation, and ſhew his enmity to it. He can never mean to ſerve the cauſe of our divine religion, nor yet gratify thoſe who are advocates for it, of which deſcription, I truſt, are the chief of your cuſtomers. And yet he ſeems mightily pleaſed with it, and, I imagine, conſiders it as a matter of triumph to himſelf and his fellow deiſts, for this is the ſecond time it has been publiſhed in the courſe of a few years.

In the firſt place, this writer, or the Indian if you pleaſe, ſuppoſes that mankind, by the light of nature, or the aids of tradition, have ſuch diſcoveries of a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, as amounts to a divine revelation. Very good. But what then? does it follow that theſe dark glimmerings of nature, or tradition, make void or render uſeleſs any farther revelation, or clearer diſcovery? As for his enquiring a little below, to what purpoſe ſuch revelation was made, if not ſufficient to ſalvation, we need only obſerve, that it was not given for the purpoſe of ſalvation. It is only that ſmall part, that is now leigible, of the lettering of man's heart in the ſtate of innocence, and ſerves to bear witneſs for God, that he may be clear when he judgeth, and that every mouth may be ſtopped, and the whole world become guilty befor God. Pſalm ii. 4. Romans iii. 19.

He next ſuppoſes that ſome of the Indians were eminent for piety, conſtant and warm in the purſuit of virtue, earneſtly endeavouring with the greateſt circumſpection to tread in the paths of integrity, and then enquires whether ſuch are damned or not. But he ought to have proved that there really had been ſuch Indians, which he certainly never can.

In the next place he enquires whether a perſon will be damned, who is under an incapacity of doing his duty? Yes, certainly, (unleſs the grace of God prevent) if the incapacity was owing to himſelf, his own fault and ſin.

He obſerves, that the written commands cannot reſpect thoſe who have them not. 'Tis allowed that thoſe who have not the written law will not be judged by it, but by that law which they have, Romans ii. 12, 14, 15: but it does not follow, that the Almighty would make farther revelation to ſuch, if it was neceſſary to ſalvation; nor that he would make the contents of revelation known without the written word, becauſe he can do it.

As for his argument from Providence, in the next paragraph, it is only claiming a right to the hundredth favor, becauſe ninety-nine have been already received gratis. A claim as falſe as it is common.

In regard to original ſin, which he next mentions, it would be more material to conteſt it, if there were any otherwiſe clear, and not comdemned on the footing of actual tranſgreſſion. But as it depends on revelation, for which your correſpondent appears to have no great reliſh, we muſt leave it.

That the bulk of chriſtians are more vicious than the heathen muſt be confeſſed, to their ſhame: but then it ſhould be remembered, that theſe vicious ones are only nominal chriſtians, not real; nor does the badneſs of their lives proceed from the doctrines they profeſs.

A FRIEND TO REVELATION.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 28th inſt. at ſix o'clock in the evening, the following meſſuages and lots of ground, ſituate, lying and being in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. A certain two ſtory brick meſſuage (20 by 30 feet) with a piazza, with a brick kitchen and lot of ground on which the ſame ſtands; ſituate on the weſt ſide of George-ſtreet, between Shippen and Plumb-ſtreets, and between Second and Third-ſtreets from the river Delaware; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, with the privilege of a three feet wide alley; bounded eaſtward by George-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by lot No. 4. weſtward by ground of Samuel Rhoads, and northward and partly weſtward by lots No. 2 and 3.

No. 2. A lot of ground, adjoining the above lot, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet, with the privilege of the aforeſaid alley; bounded eaſtward with George-ſtreet, northward by ground of the heirs of John Stagg, weſtward by ground of Joſeph Rhoads and lot No. 3, and ſouthward by lot No. 1, aforeſaid.

No. 3. A frame meſſuage, with a new two ſtory frame ſhop and lot of ground thereunto belonging; ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, bounding on the back ends of lots No. 1 and 2; containing in front on Third-ſtreet 23 feet, and extending and continuing that breadth 80 feet eaſtward; thence 29 feet in breadth the diſtance of 20 feet on the north ſide of ſaid lot No. 3; bounded weſtward by Third-ſtreet, northward by ground of Joſeph Rhoads, eaſtward by lots No. 1 and 2, and ſouthward by ground of Samuel Rhoads; the above mentioned three lots are ſubject to a yearly rent-charge of £ 15 15 0, payable to Joſeph Potte.

No. 4. A lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of George-ſtreet aforeſaid, and adjoining lot No. 1; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and narrowing gradually at the weſt end to 18 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded eaſtward by George-ſtreet aforeſaid, northward by lot No. 1, weſtward by Samuel Rhoads's ground, and ſouthwad by ground of James Hunter; ſubject to a ground-rent of 5l. per annum, payable to ſaid James Hunter.

No. 8. A certain two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen and lot of ground; ſituate on the ſouth-weſt corner of George and Shippen-ſtreets; containing in front on Shippen-ſtreet 15 feet, and in depth 41 feet; bounded on the north by Shippen-ſtreet, ſouthward by a three feet wide alley, weſtward by lot No. 9, and eaſtward by George-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 9. A lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Shippen-ſtreet; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 15 feet, and in depth 41 feet; bounded northward by ſaid ſtreet, eaſtward by lot No. 8, ſouthward by a three feet wide alley, and weſtward by ground of the heirs of John Stagg.

No. 10. A two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot of ground; ſituate on the weſt ſide of George-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 16 feet, and in depth 30 feet; bounded eaſtward by ſaid ſtreet, ſouthward and weſtward by ground belonging to the heirs of John Stagg, and northward by the aforeſaid alley, being appurtenant to the laſt three deſcribed lots, and ſaid lots are ſubject to a ground-rent of £ 6 15 0 per annum, payable to the heirs of John Stagg, and a mortgage to the Loan-office for £ 136, and intereſt from the year 1774.

Alſo, the following lots of land, in a plan thereof marked and numbered as follows;

No. 1. Situate on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Water-ſtreet; containing in breadth north and ſouth 16 feet and 10 inches, and extending in depth into the river Delaware; bounded northward by an alley of 12 feet wide, ſouthward by ground of Thomas Procter, Eſq; eaſtward by the river Delaware, and weſtward by Water ſtreet aforeſaid.

Alſo, three lots or pieces of ground, in ſaid plan numbered 2, 3 and 4; ſituate contiguous to each other, on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in breadth in the whole 50 feet (that is to ſay, 16 feet and 8 inches each lot) and extending in depth into the river Delaware; bounded northward by ground of ------ Gill, ſouthward by lot No. 1, eaſtward by the river Delaware, and weſtward by Water-ſtreet aforeſaid.

Alſo, four lots or pieces of ground, in ſaid plan numbered 5, 6, 7 and 8, lying contiguous to each other, on the weſt ſide of Swanſon-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in breadth in the whole 75 feet and 4 inches (that is to ſay, 18 feet and 10 inches each lot) and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward by ground of ------ Gill, ſouthward by ground of Thomas Procter, Eſq; eaſtward by Water-ſtreet, and weſtward by Swanſon-ſtreet.

Alſo, ſix lots or pieces of ground, in ſaid plan numbered 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, lying contiguous to each other, on the weſt ſide of Swanſon-ſtreet; containing in breadth in the whole 113 feet (that is to ſay, 18 feet and 10 inches each, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward by ground of ------ Gill, ſouthward by Love-lane, eaſtward by Swanſon-ſtreet, and weſtward by lot No. 15.

Alſo, ſix other lots of ground, lying cotiguous to each other, on the north ſide of Love-lane; containing in breadth in the whole 108 feet (that is to ſay, 18 feet each lot) and in length or depth 112 feet, which ſaid ſix lots are numbered in ſaid plan, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20; bounded northward by ground of ------ Gill, ſouthward by Love-lane, eaſtward by the aforeſaid lots No. 9 and 14, and weſtward by ground of Thomas Procter, Eſquire: The whole of ſaid lots are ſubject to the payment of a yearly rent-charge of 167 dollars and five-pence: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as late the property of Robert Alliſon, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

ALL perſons, who are indebted to CHRISTIAN WIRTZ, of the city of Philadelphia, Bankrupt, are deſired to make immediate payment to

ANTHONY MORRIS, Attorney for the Aſſignees.

Spruce-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philad. Jan. 6, 1789.

NEW-YORK, January 13.

The fifth of January, 1789, says a correspondent, is likely to form a melancholy epocha in the annals of New-York, and consequently of the United States. In well constructed republican governments, checks are acknowledged to be the result of wisdom, and the bulwark of freedom. But, like all other human institutions, they are capable of being abused, and may effectuate the ruin of the state, which they were intended to preserve. When the constitution, which was lately planned by the collected wisdom of the union, was promulgated, it was evident to many enlightened friends of their country, that it was not free from defects. It was equally manifest, that much had been done towards establishing a system of government over thirteen independent states, in which the liberty of the great body of the people was sufficiently guarded on the one side from licentiousness, and on the other from oppression; in which agriculture received its due weight, and manufactures and commerce experienced such encouragement, as might render them beneficial to the union; and, to be brief, in which the noblest confederation ever conceived, promised to confer the greatest number of blessings that could be rationally expected, attended with the fewest possible evils. It would be deemed superfluous to enumerate the objections, which have been made to this system by very respectable bodies of men in every state, since these objections are almost universally acknowledged to have some foundation in reason, and since the constitution points out a safe, easy, and honorable method of remedying oversights, and of correcting errors. But it is to be lamented, continues our correspondent, that contention has superseded argument, and that the voice of reason is overpowered by the clamor of discontent. Are we to defeat, untried, a system which, in many instances, challenges respect, because it is not absolutely free from imperfections? As well might an individual give way to despondency, and even rush willingly on destruction, because, although he ought to exult in the enjoyment of many blessings, he reflects that some particular good (which however may be procured by moderate exertions) is not immediately within his reach. Time, candor, and a necessary disposition to *bear* and *forbear*, will, it is hoped, prevent the greatest evils which a nation can dread, and accelerate every degree of happiness which we can reasonably expect.

Jan. 15. A correspondent observes, it is much to be lamented that the number of watchmen in this city is so small---and that the lamps are not lighted on many of the darkest nights: for instance, during the increase of the moon; when, to be sure, if the air happens to be clear, we have no occasion for lamp-light; but in hazy weather, when the moon is invisible, although in the increase, should not the lives and properties of the citizens be protected by every possible means? And if the directors of the police are under the necessity of saving the oil during the increase of the moon, it is to be wished they would also save oil in the wanes, on such nights as are light enough to bear it, in order that the said savings may be used on the dark nights which happen in the first and second quarters.

The Presbyterian Synod of New-York and New-Jersey, at their late meeting in this city, *did*, in compliance with the recommendation of the last convention of the delegates from the late synod of New-York and Philadelphia, the synod of the low Dutch reformed churches, and the associate reformed synod, *agree*, that Wednesday, the 28th day of January, 1789, be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, by all the churches under their care; to implore Him that He would put a stop to the progress of the destroying insect, which is cutting off the fruits of the earth in the middle states---that it would please Him to cause the earth to bring forth in plenty the ensuing season---that He would restrain error, profaneness and immorality, and prosper our ecclesiastical discipline---that He would pour out His Holy Spirit upon his churhes of all denominations---bless all schools and seminaries of learning---smile upon all attempts to plant the gospel in the frontier settlements of the United States, and among the heathen tribes---that He would prevent all injustice and encroachments on the frontiers, either from the citizens of these states or the natives, which may occasion the effusion of human blood, and, that it would please Him to lead our nation to the establishment of a wise, efficient, united and permanent civil government.

N. B. If a day should be appointed by the civil government for these purposes, it is expected that will be observed instead of the above.

PITTSBURGH, December 27.

Extract of a letter from Fort Harmer, December 15.

"The business of the treaty is at last begun---the number of Indians here amount to about 200; on their arrival they delivered a speech to the Governor, informing him thereof, and requesting to speak with him at the council fire; he answered that he was glad to see them, and hoped they would be expeditious in finishing the business, as he had waited a great while for them. Capt. Brant, with several tribes, have returned home from the falls, not well satisfied that the treaty is held here; it is expected they will stop the Shaweneese nation, who were to be here in a few days. Whether this treaty will answer the great end expected, time will determine."

Thursday last arrived here, after a very fatiguing and long march from Connecticut, a detachment of troops under the command of Lieutenant Pratt.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 21.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-York to his friend in this city, dated January 13.

"I find our Senators and Representatives, and the general conduct of the cause in Pennsylvania, extremely agreeable here. The city election for Electors seemed to create delight. While several states shew a jealousy of Pennsylvania, all seem to estem and rely on her wisdom and strength, and to expect much from the influence of her example.

"Jersey has given us six Fœderalists as Electors, and Connecticut has given us Fœderalists as Representatives and Electors. That state is much to be relied on.

"By accounts just received, there is reason to believe five of the Massachusetts returns will be complete, and Fœderal; the other three must be tried over again."

We hear from New-York, that the sum already subscribed for the building intended for the accommodation of the New Congress, amounts to 9000l. The room for the Senate is nearly compleated. The whole building will cost nearly *fifteen thousand pounds*, and will be 150 feet long.

A letter from Dublin, dated Oct. 20, says:---"The convicts which were shipped on Saturday last, on board the brig Providence, Capt. Debenham, bound to Port-Roseway, in Nova-Scotia, were guarded to the water side by a squadron of horse and two companies of foot." [The above vessel arrived at New-York on the 10th inst. in 70 days from Dublin, but how her passangers have been disposed of we have not heard.]

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Specimens of BROADCLOTH, made at the Manufactory in Hartford, have been lately lodged at the Printing-office in Providence, for public inspection.

The town of Taunton a few years ago was the desert of Massachusetts, her staple was little more than a herring, and her land would scarcely produce a thistle---yet she is now a growng and lucrative manufactory: Last year one hundred tons of NAILS, besides a great many articles in a smaller way, were wrought in that town.

The manufacture of IRON PLATE SHOVELS is carried on at Bridgewater to great advantage: They are of superior workmanship to any imported from Britain, and sold at a lower price than they can be imported for.

A GLASS and a DUCK manufactory are establishing in Boston.

There is a promising COTTON manufactory in Beverly.

According to the valuation last taken, there were 138 POT and PEARL ASH manufactories in Massachusetts; there are now, it is said, nearly 250.

A new PAPER-MILL, we hear, is about being erected in Milton, another in Watertown, and a third in Hampshire county.

Thus do the industry and ingenuity of our coutrymen take off our foreign shackles, one by one.

The Spanish Merchant Frigate St. Francis de Paulo, Capt. Fernandez, in nine weeks from Cadiz in Spain, is safe arrived at Reedy-Island, after having suffered somewhat in her sails and rigging from tempestuous weather on the passage and in Delaware bay.

Philadelphia Dispensary, Jan. 5, 1789.

AT the annual meeting of the Contributors to the Dispensary, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers for the present year, viz.

Right Reverend Dr. William White,
Rev. Dr. George Duffield,
Rev. Dr. Robert Blackwell,
Rev. Dr. Henry Helmuth,
Hon. Samuel Miles, Esquire,
Samuel Powel,
Henry Hill, } Esquires,
Lawrence Seckel, }
Mr. Samuel Pleasants,
Mr. Thomas Clifford,
Mr. Thomas Franklin,
Mr. George Meade.

AT a meeting of the Managers of the Dispensary, January 7, 1789, the following Physicians, Apothecary and Treasurer were elected, viz.

Attending Physicians and Surgeons.
Dr. Samuel Powel Griffitts,
Dr. William Clarkson,
Dr. John Morris,
Dr. Casper Wistar,
Dr. Michael Leib,
Dr. Nicholas B. Waters.

Consulting Physicians and Surgeons.
Dr. John Jones,
Dr. William Shippen, jun.
Dr. Adam Kuhn,
Dr. Benjamin Rush.

Apothecary.
Mr. William Forrest.

Treasurer.
Mr. John Clifford.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Society for alleviating the miseries of public prisons, held at the German School-house in Cherry alley, on Monday evening the 12th instant, the following Members were elected Officers for the present year, viz.

President. Right Reverend Dr. William White.

Vice-Presidents. Rev. Dr. George Duffield, and Mr. Richard Wells.

Secretaries. Mr. John Swanwick, and Rev. William Rogers.

Treasurer. Mr. Thomas Rogers.

Physicians. Doctors Gerardus Clarkson, Benjamin Rush, Samuel P. Griffitts, and Casper Wistar.

Electing Committee. Messrs. John Kaighn, Charles Marshall, Joseph Tatem, Thomas Parker, Francis Bailey, Thomas Wistar, William Lippencott, Benjamin Thaw, John Bleakly, James Whiteall, John Olden, William Zane.

THE committee appointed on the twentieth of November last, to make enquiries respecting the clothing, diet, lodging and treatment of the prisoners in the jail of the city and county of Philadelphia, and to endeavour to ascertain the quantity of spirituous liquors annually used by them, and the means by which they are supplied with it;

REPORT, That they have at sundry times visited the jail, and made the inquiries directed; and find, that prisoners committed for trial in criminal cases have no allowance of clothing or bedding, and but two-pence per day for diet, with a small portion of fuel, at the discretion of the jailer. Prisoners of this description are the most liable to suffer from the inclemency of the weather, if they continue in jail a considerable length of time before trial, which sometimes happens.

That criminals sentenced to labour are allowed clothing and diet at the discretion of the county commissioners, with reasonable fuel and blankets; and that they usually receive, when absolutely at work, one pound of meat, and about twenty-two ounces of bread per day. Those of them who are not at work receive four-pence worth of bread or other provisions, and all of them appear to be sufficiently clothed.

That the confined debtors have no public allowance whatever, and have therefore to depend entirely on their friends or charity for their subsistence.

The quantity of spirituous liquors used by the prisoners cannot be exactly ascertained; but the jailer informed your committee, that some time past he sold about twenty hogsheads of rum per annum, besides other liquors, but lately not more than from two to three gallons per day: some liquor is introduced by other means, but the quantity is small.

Your committee think it unnecessary to be more particular in this report, as they have received from the Society for alleviating the miseries of public prisoners a circumstantial account, in writing, of the observations they have made on the subject, which is herewith presented, and to which they beg leave to refer.

In justice, however, to the keeper of the jail, they are constrained to say, that they have no reason to conclude that any unnecessary severities are used towards the prisoners; and from the examination of his dockets and accounts, which appear to be fair and regular, as well as his attention to cleanliness in the house, and from every other circumstance that has come to the knowledge of your committee, they are of opinion, that the business of the jail of the city and county of Philadelphia is as well conducted as circumstances will permit: at the same time they believe that some of the regularities pointed out by the Society for alleviating public prisons will be beneficial, and that a recommendation to the Legislature at their next sitting will be necessary for the purpose.

I do certify that the foregoing is a true copy, taken from, and compared with, the original Report, remaining upon the files of Council.

JAMES TRIMBLE, for
CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Jan. 16, 1789.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the first day of June next, or sooner, if required,

AN excellent stone House, 42 feet square, two stories high, containing a hall in front 38 feet long, and 18 feet wide, one parlour 22 feet square, an office 18 by 16, four chambers, good garrets, house-keeper's room, kitchen, wash-house, and cellars under the whole. A garden containing an acre, about three acres round the house piece of meadow, large stone stable and out houses, with a good well of water near the kitchen door, situated in the county of Northampton, upon the river Lehigh, within a quarter of a mile of Allen-town, and six miles from Bethlehem, known by the name of *Trout Hall*, a very eligible situation for any gentleman that has an inclination to remove into the country.

At the end of a year, a very fine farm, consisting of 300 acres, with a quantity of watered meadows on it, tenant's house, barn and stables, adjoining the above mentioned place, may be rented, if required. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

January 21, 1789.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

And may be entered on the first day of April next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 100 acres of land, situate in the township of Williston, Chester county; there are on the said plantation a good dwelling-house part logs and part stone, a stone spring-house over a good spring of water near the dwelling-house, a log barn, a good bearing orchard, about 12 acres of good meadow chiefly watered, and more may be made, about 36 acres of upland cleared, and good for spring or winter grain, with the conveniency of water in each field, the remainder well timbered. The whole in good repair. For terms apply to the subsriber, living near the premises.

Jan. 20, 1789. THOMAS SMEDLEY, Fuller.

N. B. If not sold it will be rented. †

Reading, January 19, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Wednesday, the 11th day of February next, at the house of John Hartman, in the borough of Reading and county of Berks, three messuages and tenements, and a lot of ground thereunto belonging, situated on the east side of Prince-street, in the said borough, marked in the general plan thereof No. 297; bounded on the north by Richard-street, eastward by a 20 feet alley, southward by a lot marked in the said plan, No. 300, and westward by Prince-street aforesaid; containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length or depth 230 feet: Seized and taken in execution as late the estate of Joseph Collier, deceased, and to be sold, by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the first day of April next,

THAT noted Tavern and Plantation, known by the name of the *Sorrel Horse*, situated in Radnor township, Chester county, 13 miles from Philadelphia, on the main road leading to Lancaster. The house, barn, stable, &c. are commodious and in compleat repair. For terms apply to the subscriber, who will attend at the premises on Thursday, the 5th day of February next.

¶ THOMAS PAUL.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1789.

N. B. To prevent trouble, none need apply but such who can be well recommended, as being qualified for the business.

Take up the Impostor & Villain.

RAN off last night from Tulpehocken, Berks county, and state of Pennsylvania, a certain *Samuel Norwood Johnson* (as he calls himself) an Englishman, and says he was born in the state of New-Jersey, near Burlington, and passes for a Schoolmaster: Said Johnson is about 20 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, a fair face, blue eyes, black hair and large teeth, and is a great liar; had on and took with him, two light coloured coats, one of this country made cloth, and lately turned, with basket buttons, the other of fine cloth, a pair of black sattinet breeches and jacket, with buttons of the same stuff, a pair of white casimer breeches and jacket, with plated buttons, a blue great-coat of coating, with metal buttons, a pair of boots, and new shoes with large brass buckles, and sundry other clothes unknown; he also took with him sundry books, among which are Hill's Arithmetic and a Geography, also a silver watch, with a silver chain and key. Whoever takes up said Impostor and Villain, and secures him in any gaol of this state, so that he may be brought to justice, and the owners receive their property again, shall have *Three Pounds* reward, and reasonable charges, paid by HENRY SPYKER, JOHN MOSER, JACOB WINTER, PETER LEIN.

Tulpehocken, Dec. 26, 1788. †

The Partnership of SHARP & WILLIAM DELANY, Druggists, being dissolved, the subscriber continues the business on his own account, at *Fothergill's Head*, the west side of Second-street, between Chesnut and Market-streets,

Where a Fresh and General Assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,

Surgeons Instruments & Patent Medicines,

Are to be disposed of on very reasonable terms.

Medicine chests for family or sea use, put up with proper directions.

Storekeepers may be accommodated with Patent Medicines, &c. with a generous allowance.

His former customers as well as those who chuse to favor him with their custom, may depend upon his utmost attention to serve them, and to give satisfaction. WILLIAM DELANY.

January 16, 1789.

STRAYED out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Carnarvon township, Lancaster county, on Thursday, the 13th day of November last, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 and an half hands high, ten years old, his hind feet white, a few grey hairs in his forehead, and part of one fore foot white, is very well made, trots, paces and canters very well, is an easy hackney for a woman, was seen the same week at William M'Colough's, in said county, who turned him in his pasture, but has not since been heard of in the neighbourhood. Whoever takes up said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall have SIX DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JAMES OLD.

December 31, 1788.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On Monday, the ninth day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE Plantation, late the property of Simon Cornell, deceaſed, ſituate in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, adjoining the great road leading from Philadelphia to Buſſeltown, and nine miles from the city, containing 197 aces of land, about 40 acres of which is timber land, 15 acres of valuable meadow, watered by a never failing ſtream, and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, divided into convenient fields for farming; bounded by lands of Joſeph Lewis, Jacob Laughlin, deceaſed, and others.

There are on ſaid premiſes a convenient ſeat for an overſhot mill of any kind, alſo a ſtone dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on the lower floor, and a good cellar under the ſame, a log kitchen adjoining the dwelling-houſe, and a never failing ſpring of excellent water, with a ſtone houſe over the ſame, a log barn with convenient ſtabling and other out-buildings, a young apple orchard, and many other conveniences. Any perſon deſirous of becoming a purchaſer, may view the premiſes, by applying to Dr. John Bartolet, living thereon, or to the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county.

The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion on the firſt of April next. Credit will be given for the the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, upon giving ſatisfactory ſecurity. Attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, at the time and place of ſale, by GILLIAM CORNELL, Executor.

January 12, 1789. §

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the third day of the Second month next, at the late dwelling-houſe of ISAAC WILLIAMS, of Goſhen townſhip, in Cheſter county, deceaſed,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, about 21 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 127 acres of good land, near 20 acres of meadow, part of which is well watered, the upland good for grain or paſture, a conſiderable quantity of woodland; there are on ſaid plantation a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, two ſtories high, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring, a frame barn, ſtables, a ſtone cart-houſe, and other outhouſes, ſeveral orchards of good bearing apple-trees, &c. The ſituation is very pleaſant, in a healthy part of the county.

Alſo to be ſold, at the ſame time and place, one other plantation, lying part in Goſhen and part in Williſtown townſhips, adjoining the above, containing about 110 acres of land, about 10 acres of good meadow, part of which watered by a good ſtream of water, and more may be made, the upland is good; there are on ſaid plantation a ſtone dwelling-houſe, and log kitchen adjoining the ſame, a well of water near the door, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring of water, a log barn, a good orchard of bearing apple-trees, &c. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock on ſaid day. Attendance will be given, and conditions of ſale made known at the time and place, by

ESTHER WILLIAMS, Executrix,
‡ ELLIS WILLIAMS, Executor.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to view ſaid premiſes may apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near to it. Thoſe that have any demands againſt the eſtate of Iſaac Williams, deceaſed, are deſired to make known the ſame to the ſubſcribers, and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired ſpeedily to diſcharge the ſame. First Month 7th, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers have been appointed by the Hon. the Juſtices of the County Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Philadelphia, to audit the Accounts and adjuſt the Demands of all the creditors of John Maſon, of the Northern-Liberties, Upholſterer, againſt whom a domeſtic attachment hath been iſſued and returned; and alſo to ſettle their ſhares of his whole eſtate---And that a meeting will be held for thoſe purpoſes at the houſe of John Stricker, inn-holder, at the ſign of the White Horſe, in Callowhill-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 28th inſt. and Saturday, the 31ſt inſt. at two o'clock in the afternoon of each day; at which place and times the creditors of the ſaid John Maſon, are deſired to exhibit their reſpective accounts. Given under our hands this 9th day of January, 1789.

R. HARE,
§ JOHN BROWNE,
T. BRITTON.

Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, Jan. 5, 1789.

SIX POUNDS *Reward.*

BROKE GAOL in the night of the ſecond inſtant, a certain man, committed for horſe-ſtealing, by the name of *William Johnſon*, but it is ſuppoſed his real name is James Sutton, and that he has lately eſcaped from the wheelbarrow in Philadelphia, as his hair is cut remarkably ſhort. He appears to be a middle aged man, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well ſet, ſhort black hair, has been uſed to the water, and is fond of talking about veſſels; had on an old felt hat painted white on the top of the crown, a blue ſailor's jacket, the ſleeves of which are covered with white canvas, old black ſattin veſt, a check linen ſhirt, white linen trowſers, and grey woolen ſtockings.

Alſo a Spaniſh Negroe man, named *John* or *Juan Franciſco*, committed about five months ago as a run-away from on board a Spaniſh veſſel then lying in Delaware bay, a ſhort thick but well built fellow, very black and pock-marked, can ſpeak but very little Engliſh; had on a round ſailor's hat, covered with black oil-cloth, an old grey coatee with yellow carved metal buttons, old white ſhirt, white woolen trowſers with a blue ſtripe round each leg near the bottom, blue home-made woolen ſtockings and old ſhoes; but it is probable they will change dreſs with each other.

It is ſuppoſed they are gone towards New-York, in order to get on board ſome veſſel; and as two horſes were ſtolen in the neighbourhod the ſame night, it is alſo ſuppoſed they were taken by theſe fellows. The above reward will be paid to whoever takes them up and ſecures them in gaol, ſo as the ſubſcriber may get them again, or THREE POUNDS for either.

† JOSEPH BUCK, Sheriff.

To be SOLD or LET,

A VERY good SNUFF-MILL, with all the works for cutting coarſe and fine Tobacco; ſpinning utenſils, and all things compleat for carrying on a tobacco and ſnuff manufactory; together with a large dwelling-houſe, and other ſtone buildings, ſufficient for carrying on other branches of manufacture. There are alſo a pair of French Burr mill-ſtones, with which the ſnuff-mill may eaſily be erected into a griſt-mill, or works may be added to the ſnuff-mill to grind chocolate. As the purchaſe money is not immediately wanted, the purchaſer, on giving ſecurity and paying intereſt, may have reaſonable time to pay off the principal. Enquire of CHARLES HAY, in Germantown. ‡

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Darby, about ſix weeks ago, a brown STEER, about three years old, has a white ſpot on his rump, and ſome white on his tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ‖ ISAAC SERRIL.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Newtown, January 5, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 26th day of this inſtant January, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, Two Plantations and Tracts of Land, adjoining each other; one containing 205 acres, whereon is an elegant large two ſtory Brick Houſe and kitchen, a large frame barn, ſtables, hay houſe, and other uſeful neceſſary buildings, all now in good repair, beautifully ſituated, and bounded on the river Delaware, about 4 miles below Trenton; the other contains 180 acres, whereon is a ſmall Log-houſe, &c. both ſituate in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Thomas and George Brown, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

N. B. The Purchaſe money will be divided in payments, and made eaſy.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 23d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, bounded by Brandywine creek, lands of George Peirce, Thomas Bailey and others, containing by eſtimation 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Jonathan Chalfant, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 24th day of January next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Nantmill, bounded by a ſmall branch of French creek, and vacant land, containing 235 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads and highways. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Stevens, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 26th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of London-grove, bounded by lands of Thomas Speakman and others, containing 150 acres, and the uſual allowance for roads and highways. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Francis Williamſon, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 27th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, bounded by lands of Sir John Fagg, Suſanna Cadman and others, containing 124 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Moore and William Moore, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 28th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Fallowfield, bounded by lands of William Bunting, David Legatees, Alexander Caruthers, &c. containing 232 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Steel, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 29th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nottingham, bounded by Octorara creek, lands of Thomas Coulſon, James Wilſon, James Betty and Iſabella Edwards, containing 158 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Dickey, and to be ſold by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, Dec. 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 30th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called Partnerſhip, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield, bounded by lands of William Mackey, Thomas Hayes, William Hanna and David Powel, containing 246 acres and an half, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Willey, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 30th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, one full, equal and undivided moiety or half part of a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Concord townſhip, bounded by lands late of Joſeph Pyle, James Chevers, George Lea, and by the line of New Caſtle county, containing in the whole 210 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of Thomas Clayton, and to be ſold, by

‖ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

N. B. Miers Fiſher and Henry Hale Graham, Attornies for Thomas Goff, the owner of the other moiety of the above premiſes, propoſe attending, and offering the ſame for ſale, ſo that the purchaſer may be accommodated with the whole.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Bucks county, Plumſted townſhip, about the 15th of December, 1788, a black MARE and bay COLT, the mare is about 11 years old, had on a bell and chain locked, and is about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN HEVRENER.

January 2, 1789. †

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 2d day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Trediffrin, bounded by lands of Thomas Waters, Benjamin Jones and others, containing 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; the above land is ſituate in the Great Valley, and has a large proportion of meadow, and the improvements are excellent; taken in execution as the eſtate of William Dewees, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 22d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Adam Betz, inn-keeper, in Amity townſhip, and county of Berks, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, and county aforeſaid, bounded by lands of George Mifflin and company, and vacant lands, containing 48 acres and 120 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Cleaver, and to be ſold, by

† JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 24th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Godfreid Rearor, inn-keeper, in Tulpehocon townſhip, viz. a certain tract of land, called Mansfield, ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Nicholas Eſh and vacant lands, containing 105 acres, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Takrn in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Miller, and to be ſold, by

‖ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 24th of January next, at three o'clock P. M. at the houſe of Godfreid Rearor, inn-keeper, in Tulpehoccon townſhip, and county of Berks, a certain tract of land, called John's Addition, ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Andrew Kreamer, Michael Read, Peter Brickley and others, containing 77 acres and three quarters, and allowance; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Hummel, and to be ſold, by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 10th day of February next, at the houſe of John Hartman, inn-keeper, in the borough of Reading, and county of Berks, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all thoſe two meſſuages or tenements, and two tracts of land, one of them ſituate in Maxatany townſhip, and county aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Sebaſtian Levan, Dewalt Wink and others, containing 350 acres, more or leſs; and the other of them ſituate in Pinegrove townſhip, Berks county, adjoining lands of John Lardner and company, containing 600 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of George Keſling, and to be ſold, by ‡ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Northampton Town, January 3, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonweath of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Friday, the 6th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by lands of John Lattimer, Joſeph Horner, John Sterling, Arthur Lattimer and others; containing 159 acres and ſixty perches, and uſual allowance: Taken in execution as the property of Robert Lattimer, and to be ſold by ‡ GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton Town, January 3, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Friday, the 6th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, county of Northampton; bounded by lands late of James Lawſon, late land of John M'Michaels, late land of John Williamſon and vacant land; containing 113 acres, and uſual allowance: Taken in execution as the property of James Logan, and to be ſold by ‡ GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Chad's Ford, on Brandywine, a Mulatto man, named JESSE, about 23 years of age, a ſour looking fellow, with grey eyes, about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on, when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket, a new caſtor hat, a fine ſhirt with ruffles at the breaſt, one pair of red ſtriped trowſers, new ſhoes, with large buckles. He was ſeen to have five or ſix pounds caſh, therefore may change his cloaths. He went in company with a white girl, and was ſeen going through Darby. She is of a low ſtature, about 18 years of age, with a remarkable large mole on her cheek. It is expected they have gone for the Jerſeys, and will likely go to work at ſome of the iron works, as he has worked this laſt ſummer at Mr. Pierſol's furnace. He can work at coaling, drive team, and work a little in the forge, and is tolerably handy at any farming buſineſs. Whoever takes up the ſaid runaway, and lodges him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ W. TWADDELL.

Cheſter county, January 12, 1789.

To be Sold by private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing 73 acres, of which three are meadow, and more may be made, 12 acres of woodland, and the remainder good plough land. There are on the ſaid premiſes a good log houſe and barn, with a never failing well at the door. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM JOHNSON, in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county. ‖

To be Let for one Year, or for a Term of Years, as may beſt ſuit,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 348 acres, there are on the premiſes convenient buildings, with a ſufficient quantity of watered and banked meadow. For further particulars enquire of MR. JOHN CROZIER, in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, near the premiſes. t f.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, on the 2d inſt. A BAY MARE, five years old, near fourteen and a half hands high, has a ſmall ſtar, her near hind foot white, trots and canters. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JAMES WEBB.

Downing's-Town, Cheſter County, Dec. 4, 1788. †

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